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U. S. IMPERIALISM IS PLUNGING S. KOREA INTO MILITARY-FASCISM!

The May 20 issue of Rodong Shinmoon, organ of the Korean Workers' Party, carried an editorial titled "U.S. Imperialism Is Plunging South Korea Into a Military Fascism!" according to a Korean Central News Agency report of May 20 from Pyongyang. The text of the editorial is as follows in part:

With the Seoul coup d'etat of May 16 as a turning point, the South Korean situation has entered a serious stage.

Atrocious military fascism is raising its ugly head to trample underfoot and stamp out mercilessly even the elementary rights of human life and throw South Korea into the reign of dark terror.

This is a knavish plot of the U.S. imperialists now confronting a total failure in South Korea to save their colonial rule of plunder.

As the result of the colonialist predatory policy of the U.S. imperialist occupationists and of betrayal by reactionary puppet groups during the past 16 years, the recent political, economic and social crisis in South Korea has reached the highest point.

No sooner had the fascist gangster Syngman Rhee, a docile lackey of the U.S. imperialists, been kicked out by the heroic uprising of the South Korean people in April of last year, U.S. imperialism attempted to save the situation by seating Chang Myun as head of the new puppet regime.

However, this served only to accelerate further the collapse of their colonial rule. Manipulated by U.S. imperialism, Chang Myun plunged the South Korean economy into a more hopeless catastrophe by duping the masses under the deceptive slogans, "Expansion of Democracy" or "Construction of a Welfare Society" faithfully serving the U.S. imperialists aggressive policy and by frantically carrying out traitorous measures.

As the result, the South Korean economy hit the bottom, people's economic distress was widespread and various social evils became rampant beyond description. Several millions of jobless persons and casual laborers are overflowing the streets, several millions of peasants are hungry without food and mass starvation is stalking all over South Korea from the Honam areas (South and North Cholla provinces) to Seoul.

How can the South Korean people tolerate the present miserable plight any longer?

People's distrust and dissatisfaction with the puppet regime were extremely profound and general.

It is quite natural that the South Korean people, unable to live any longer, should have risen resolutely in their patriotic struggle for South–North negotiation and autonomous peaceful unification against U.S. imperialism, saying "Unification is the only way out!"

The South Korean people, including students and youths, have come out resolutely with a demand for South–North contact, negotiation and interchange, shouting "The U.S. imperialists, get out!" and their patriotic movement has entered a stage in which decisive actions are beginning to be taken and has become the trend of times no one can resist.

Strong voices demanding South–North negotiation and interchange, rejecting external forces, have been raised rapidly among many South Korean political parties, conscientious individuals and politicians.

University students have risen courageously under the slogan "Let's go to the North! Come to the South!"

Under pressure of such mass movements, the puppet National Assembly and conservative political parties began seriously discussing South–North negotiation and interchange.

Pent-up anger at U.S. imperialism and the Chang Myun clique, and a demand for unification of the fatherland rose like a flood tide not only among various sections of the people, including workers and peasants but also among officers and men of the "National Army and Navy."

The present South Korean situation has entered on a new phase—a phase so tense that a whirlwind may rise at any moment to break through the accursed barrier between South–North.

The knavish U.S. imperialists, who stick at nothing in order to maintain their colonial rule, could not but resort after all to such a vicious method–a fascistic military coup d'etat, as their puppets Syngman Rhee and Chang Myun were unable to suppress the anti-American struggle of the South Korean people for national salvation, which is surging like a volcano. A series of facts clearly demonstrate again that the U.S. imperialists are the bestial agggressors and the mortal enemy of the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists, who hatched the coup d'etat are urging the wicked fascists, headed by Chang Do Yung, to follow the criminal and adventurous course of suppressing brutally, under the slogans of "pro-Americanism" and "anti-Communism," the mass movement for living rights and peaceful unification.

Wicked fascists, headed by Chang Do Yung, and reactionaries, abusing the sacred name of "revolution," are taking actions more traitorous than any of the past puppets of U.S. imperialism had taken, and are hell-bent on more vicious fascistic suppression of the people. These scoundrels who are directed by the U.S. imperialists are issuing one terroristic ordinance after another–"merciless arrest and detention" and "severe punishment" of patriotic people, plunging South Korea into an atmosphere of terror. They also prohibited all political activities, including those of political parties and social organizations, and are raiding newspaper offices. They arrested, detained or murdered some 1,500 patriots and other people during only two days, on the pretext that they were "leftists." People are being submitted to military trial and condemned to death, only because they are for "peaceful unification."

We sharply denounce the U.S. imperialism and its puppets for having hatched a fascistic military dictatorship as well as for their brutal suppression, massacres and other violent acts. We also appeal to the peoples of the world to put a stop to this situation.

The coup can never save U.S. imperialism from its crisis. On the contrary, it is driving U.S. imperialism into a blindalley.

The U.S. imperialists overthrew the so-called "legitimate government" of Chang Myun, which they have always called a "show-case of democracy," and replaced it with a fascist-military regime. Whatever fascistic military regime may be instituted by the U.S. imperialists, such a regime cannot restore the catastrophic economy of South Korea, nor can it solve difficulties of people's living. Such a regime can do nothing but worsen the present situation. And it can never check by any terroristic repressive measures the struggle of the people for unification. The present regime will not continue long in power, and colonial rule by U. S. imperialism is sure to rapidly go down the road to final collapse.

Chang Do Yung and other wicked reactionaries, who have come on the political stage as despotic rulers, directed by U.S. imperialism, are sure to be severely punished by the people and to be ousted ignominously in the end just as Syngman Rhee and Chang Myun were overthrown.

All the officers and men of the "National Army and Navy" and the South Korean people, realizing clearly the true nature of this situation, should rise together with all the Korean people to shatter completely the militaristic and fascistic intrigues of the enemy and to fight for national prosperity and for their own interest.

All the officers and men of the "National Army and Navy" of South Korea! Turn your guns on the breasts of the fascistic gangs headed by Chang Do Yung!

Smearing the name of "revolution," they are pursuing villainous designs to sell our country out to the U.S. imperialists by utilizing sincere anxiety, common to all the officers and men of the "National Army and Navy" of South Korea, over the recent critical situation of South Korea, which has been caused by the U.S. imperialist gangsters.

All the officers and men of the "National Army and Navy" of South Korea, inflict severe punishment on these traitorous dogs!

You must rise resolutely in the struggle against the U.S. and for national salvation, standing always on the side of all the Korean people.

What reasons on earth have you to become mercenaries serving the U.S. imperialists and their running-dogs who are suppressing and killing our beloved parents, brothers and sisters?

As the sons of workers and peasants, you should be patriotic soldiers serving the country.

Refuse resolutely to take part in the traitorous actions to arrest and imprison patriotic people, by turning down orders issued by the U.S. military advisers and by the traitorous reactionary bureaucrats. And you should make at once all the possible efforts to set free the patriots and people now under arrest or in prison.

All the officers and men of the "National Army and Navy" of South Korea and all the patriotic people, rise in concert in a tenacious struggle for the immediate restoration of the free and lawful activities of all the patriotic political parties as well as social organizations and for democratic freedoms of speech, press, publication, assembly, association and demonstration, courageously defying every military oppression by the enemies! You should struggle for establishment of such a regime reflecting the will of all the people and military men in South Korea, a regime consisting of the representatives of various circles and strata of the people of South Korea, to carry out political and economic reforms earnestly demanded by all the South Korean people and to promote their national interests.

Today, no one can deny the fact that the only way to cut out of the present catastrophic situation of South Korea, in which South Korean people are suffering from unheard-of miserable living conditions, lies in the earliest realization of the autonomous unification of their fatherland through South–North interchange and negotiation.

There is no doubt that the present unprecedented miserable living conditions of the South Korean people and South Korea's destroyed national economy should be saved and restored by depending on the powerful basis of the self-supporting national economy, already created in the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We earnestly desire to save our compatriots in South Korea out of their greatest misery by utilizing abundant material resources which we have built up on our own here in the northern part of the Republic.

If all the South Korean people and all the officers and men of the "National Army and Navy" of South Korea wage a united struggle resolutely against the U. S. imperialists and their stooges, a handful of fascist scoundrels and reactionary bureaucrats, working hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists, the current national crisis will surely be saved and the urgent demands of the South Korean people as well as the long–cherished aspiration of our nation will surely be realized.

Today, both the internal and external situations are decisively favorable to us, to the people's side.

Everywhere in the world, the struggle of the people for freedom, national independence and social progress is surging vastly as never before, and the imperialist aggressors and their stooges are being forced one after another into the abysm of destruction.

The Yankee imperialists, the most sinister, cunning and tyrannical aggressors, have suffered a crushing defeat in their shameful armed aggression against Cuba. They are also suffering defeat after defeat in Laos, to begin with, and everywhere in the world.

These facts prove that no amount of desperate struggle on the part of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges can block the general trends of the world situation and the vigorous march of peoples the world over.

Let all the people of South Korea rise in unison in sacred struggle for the independent peaceful unification of their fatherland and for national honor, by firmly uniting all the patriotic forces under the banner of anti-American struggle for national salvation, and by resolutely fighting every aggressive or reactionary force!

Let the wicked U.S. imperialist aggressors immediately withdraw from the southern territory of our fatherland!

NONE CAN STEM STREAM OF TIMES TOWARD S.-N. NEGOTIATION, INTERCHANGE, UNIFICATION!

On May 13, the "Committee For Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland" was formed in Pyongyang. Representatives of various political parties and social organizations, including the Korean Workers' Party, participated in its inaugural rally. Vice-Premier Hong Myung Hi, Chairman of the preparatory committee of the "Committee For Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland," made a report and many representatives, including Pak Keum Chul, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Workers' Party, made speeches at the rally.

The rally adopted a statement and elected Hong Myung Hi as chairman and Pak Keum Chul, Li Hyo Sun, Kang Ryang Uk, Pak Shin Duk, Bek Nam Un and Li Keuk Ro as vice-chairmen of the committee. The report made by Chairman Hong Myung Hi follows in part:

Vice-Premier Hong Myung Hi's Speech at Inaugural Rally of Committee for Peaceful Unification of Fatherland

*The South Korean people have been demanding more urgently South–North negotiation and interchange to promote peaceful unification of the fatherland, since Premier Kim Il Sung made public a new program for unification and national prosperity at the commemorative meeting held on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Aug. 15 Liberation, and particularly since more concrete plans were proposed by the Eighth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly. At this juncture, we, representatives of various political parties, social organizations and of individuals who have been making consistent efforts for peaceful unification, have formed the "Committee for Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland."

The most important task of the "Committee for Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland" is to study seriously any reasonable measures and proposals for peaceful unification made by various patriotic political parties, social organizations and individuals, and to search jointly for ways and means to accomplish unification, and to make efforts to help people rise for South–North contact and peaceful unification.

* In order to accomplish peaceful national unification, without permitting any foreign powers to meddle in our own affairs, we should, first of all, force the U.S. to withdraw its imperialist aggressive forces from South Korea.

The "Committee for Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland" will also organize a broad anti-American struggle for national salvation and also strive to enlist major sections of the people in our mass movements for peaceful unification.

The people in the northern part of the Republic are now rising for increased production and construction work at plants, enterprises, construction sites and in villages, while in South Korea millions of jobless persons and those who left the farms are wandering in cities and villages.

Owing to the protracted split of the country, even the language and customs in South and Nouth Korea are becoming different. We should not continue national division any longer. The fatherland should be unified as soon as possible.

* It is almost one year since the Chang Myun regime supplanted the Syngman Rhee regime which had been toppled by the heroic uprising of the South Korean people. However, people's living conditions are not improved at all.

Most plants and enterprises in South Korea are either suspending operation or cutting production, owing to fund or material shortages.

The jobless and casual laborers in South Korea number more than half of the working population.

As of January of this year, food-short farming households numbered one million, or nearly half of the total number of farming households in South Korea.

The Chang Myun regime, with a view to suppressing the South Korean people struggling for democratic freedoms and living rights, is conducting "Riot-quelling drills" and is hell-bent on framing fascistic evil laws.

* These facts show with clarity that South Korea cannot cut out of present catastrophic situation by itself, whoever may come into power, as long as the U.S. imperialists are domineering there.

The South Korean people have thoroughly tasted the American way of "Democracy" and "aid" or what Syngman Rhee called and Chang Myun calls "independence" and "restoration."

* Therefore, the South Korean people are demanding peaceful unification of the fatherland as the only way out.

Today, the struggle of the South Korean people for democratic freedoms and living rights necessarily develops into an anti–American struggle for national salvation. Various sections of people in South Korea are positively fighting for South–North negotiation and interchange in order to achieve independence from foreign powers and to realize autonomous, peaceful national unification.

Especially, the patriotic proposal made by the "Seoul University National Unification League" for a South–North students' conference was enthusiastically supported by the DPRK Government, various political parties and social organizations as well as by students and youths in the northern part of the Republic.

We also welcome the proposal by Ryang Il Dong of the South Korean "New Democratic Party" to form a "Council for Unification," consisting of South–North political and social organizations. Korean compatriots in Japan are also strengthening their national unity, irrespective of political opinion or organization,to accomplish the greatest national task–peaceful unification of the fatherland.

* The international situation is favorable to our people aiming at peaceful unification of the fatherland. The 15th U.N. General Assembly demonstrated that the U.S. imperialists are now unable to dispose the Korean unification question at their will.

The Korean Workers' Party and the DPRK Government have been making consistent and sincere efforts for peaceful unification of the fatherland. Especially, great significance should be attached to the new program for unification of the fatherland proposed by Premier Kim Il Sung last year in his report at the commemorative meeting held on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Aug. 15 Liberation.

The Eighth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly proposed historic measures for saving the South Korean people from their distressful living and restoring the South Korean economy confronting a catastrophe. These measures, embodying the program proposed by Premier Kim Il Sung and filled with fervent patriotism, were unanimously supported by all the Korean people and met with a big response among various sections of the South Korean people. However, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities are diametrically opposed to realization of these just measures.

* The South Korean authorities say that it is needless to meet persons from the northern part of the Republic, and are repeating nonsense such as "elections through procedures laid down in the "ROK" Constitution and under U.N. supervision." One of the present administrators in South Korea said openly that the split of the country is preferrable to autonomous peaceful unification. Such nonsensical words can come only out of the mouths of traitors plotting to maintain South Korea as a U.S. colony.

Further, the South Korean authorities are paving the road for renewed aggression of South Korea by Japanese monopoly capitalists, who receive directions from the U.S. imperialists.

* Dependence on foreign powers leads to national ruination. We, Korean people, know this truth through their bitter experiences in their modern history.

No matter how great the difference may be in each other's ideological and political stands, there is nothing that can not be solved between us, if only we give thought to the fact that we are, after all, of the same flesh and blood.

South Korean administrators, looking only to the foreign powers for assistance, are idle to take into consideration the urgent problem of welfare for several million people reduced to the greatest misery, refusing to recognize the enormous achievements in the northern part of the Republic, only because that they had been accomplished under the leadership of the Communists.

It is high time for South Korean administrators to realize that the U.S. is not almighty and that the time has already passed when they can manage to cling to the worn-out slogan of "election under U.N. supervision" and to continue their traitorous acts against peaceful unification.

So strong is the public demand for interchange and negotiation between South and North Korea.

There is no doubt that, if we, 30 million Korean people, wise, brave, and patriotic, concentrate our efforts on peaceful unification, irrespective of political affiliation and persuasion, our fatherland will surely be unified and after unification, turned into a country of eternal prosperity and happiness.

In the name of this meeting, I appeal to all the Korean compatriots, brethren, sisters, workers, peasants, youths, students, men of culture, artists, merchants, and enterprisers as well as to all the political parties, social organizations and individuals in South Korea, and to all the compatriots abroad, to rise in concert in the struggle for the peaceful unification of our fatherland.

Rallies Held in Seoul, Pusan and Taegu in Support of S.-N. Students' Conf.

About 5,000 Seoul citizens held a rally on May 13 to support the proposed South–North students' conference and promote peaceful unification of Korea, according to a Donghua Tongshin report from Seoul.

After the rally, held under the sponsorship of the Central Council for Independent National Unification, the participants demonstrated through Chongro Street, one of the busiest streets in Seoul, to the Central Government Office, calling out, "Let's go to North!" "Let's meet at Panmunjom!"

The resolution adopted by the rally said:

"Let's prepare for South–North negotiation as well as for earliest realization of the proposed students' conference! Let's start a fund–raising campaign for the conference! Let the government and individuals opposing the South–North students' conference reconsider their attitude and positively cooperate with us!"

In Pusan

On the same day, some 2,000 Pusan citizens participated in a similar rally sponsored by the Central Council. At the rally, placards reading "We are absolutely for South–North students' conference," "Opposition to unification is a national treachery," were seen.

In Taegu

A citizens' rally welcoming the students' conference was held in Taegu on May 17, sponsored by the "Kyongbuk League for National Unification." This was the second in Taegu following the first of the kind held on May 10 under the sponsorship of "the Socialist Party."

New Democratic Leader Supports South and North Negotiation

Ryang Il Dong, leader of the New Democratic members of the Assembly, said on May 4 that a council of political parties and social organizations in South and North Korea should be organized to promote unification, according to a report from Seoul.

He stressed that the unification of Korea should be realized only through South-North negotiation, and that the "ROK" should discuss this question with the DPRK.

He emphasized that it was required of politicians to act boldly in keeping with the changing situation of today's South Korea.

S. Korean Political Leader Urges "Limited" Interchange

Vice-Speaker Suh Min Ho of the South Korean House of Representatives told reporters on May 11 that the South Korean authorities should quit its pro-U.N. policy of unifying South and North Korea through "elections under U.N. supervision."

The vice-speaker, one of the advocates of unification, said that "limited" South-North interchange should be accomplished gradually, and that if his stand on the question was not supported by his party, he would start a national movement outside of the Assembly, with persons of the same opinion, the report said.

WFDY Supports Students' Conference

The Secretariat of WFDY (World Federation of Democratic Youth) sent to the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Youth League a cable supporting the Seoul University National Unification League for its proposal to hold a South-North students' conference.

The text of the cable follows in part:

"We wholeheartedly support this proposal for accomplishing normal contact between South and North Korea, and for peaceful unification of Korea. We demand the South Korean authorities guarantee every condition necessary to realize the students' demand, as the Government of the DPRK did."

SOUTH KOREAN ECONOMY FACES IMMINENT COLLAPSE

The economic situation of South Korea has been steadily declining for these 16 odd years. Industrial production is on an extremely low level and the market is very dull owing to the Government's tight money policy.

Seoul Kyongje Shinmoon said that "South Korean economy will be completely paralyzed in less than 10 months unless proper measures are taken."

Factory enterprisers are confronted by difficulties in finding markets for their products, and raw materials and semi-manufactured goods imported with U.S. "aid" funds are stockpiled in government-operarated warehouses, according to various vernacular papers.

The Industrial Bank of South Korea said that more than 60 per cent of the small or medium factories in South Korea had been forced to close down or to cut down production drastically.

The past 12 months witnessed a remarkable fall in the growth rate of the national economy, reflecting social confusion as well as political instability.

Bad harvests and electricity shortage in South Korea are also additional factors contributing to the decline of the South Korean economy. Prices have advanced over 30 per cent in the past year. Thus, struggles for higher wages are now widespread in South Korea, and the jobless, including casual labourers, total five million or more.

Coal Miners Walk Out

Workers at collieries who had been in dispute with the management for more than two months, demanding higher wages, went on a strike for an indefinite period on May 10 according to a report from Seoul.

The six collieries are operated by the "ROK" Coal Mining Corporation which is managed directly by the puppet government. Earlier on March 4, more than 10,000 coal miners had struck and, on April 26, they had staged a 24-hour strike.

Further, on May 5, they declared a strike for an indefinite period and continued the strike until May 8.

But the "Minister of Commerce and Industry" refused to accept the demand of the workers, threatening that if they continued the strike, they would be fired.

Railway Union Demands Payment

The Railway Workers Union of South Korea declared on May 4 that the union was in dispute with the "Ministry of Transportation" of the Chang Myun clique, demanding the payment of three months' special allowance.

Manufacturers Oppose Electricity Rate Hike

South Korean manufacturers protested the Chang Myun clique's authorities against its plan to raise the electricity rate and submitted on May 8 a petition demanding rescission of the plan.

The Chang Myun clique raised electricity rates by 50 per cent on an average and power rates for medium and small enterprises by 161 per cent at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists on April 16 last.

As the result, not only medium and small enterprises but also all the manufacturers have been seriously hit by the power rate hike.

Boy Fatally Shot By U. S. Soldier

A South Korean boy was shot to death on May 24 by Mayward Jillinch, a private of the 13th U.S. Engineer Company, 7th Division stationing in Idam-myun, Yangju county, Kyong-ki Province, according to a Kyonghyang Shinmoon report from South Korea. The boy was identified as Kim Jin Pyong who had been gathering firewoods near the occupation army barracks.

The place where the boy was killed is said to be "on limit" to local inhabitants, the report added.

"Starvation Area for 365 Days" in Pusan

About 84,000 households lead a miserable life in shacks at Bongresan in Pusan, according to a recent issue of "Pusan Ilbo."

Almost all the dwellers in the shacks are ruined farmers and bankrupt and needy townspeople, and the place where they live is called the "starvation area for 365 days."

They are leading a minimum standard of life, living in shacks made of earthen walls and paper roofs. They can barely take a meal a day.

Take an old man, Kwon Pal Ryul, for instance. His wife and 13-year-old daughter have to live by picking cigarette ends, as he cannot work because of his paralysis.

His neighbour, Kim, an old man, leads a more miserable life than Kwon. As Kim and his wife are ill, their 12-year-old son is picking cigarette ends in order to support himself and his parents.

Miserable Condition of Foodless Farmers

A recent issue of "Bipan Shinmoon," reporting on miserable condition of food-short farmers in South Korea, said that farmers in Yongju county, North Kyongsang Province, are suffering from starvation.

Thousands of farming families are on the verge of starvation in the same county in the upper reaches of the Rakdong River. Food-short farmers roam over hill and dale to search for tender grass and roots of trees, eat chaffs and form a long line from early morning to get malt lees in front of breweries.

Four hundred farming families out of 500 in Hamangri the same county, are on the brink of starvation, and in other places, including Pyongon, Munsu, farmers who leave their native place are increasing day after day, the paper said.

A Western Correspondent Reports on Tragic Conditions of S. Korea

A western correspondent in Seoul, reporting on the miserable living conditions of the South Korean people suffering from starvation and the difficulty of finding jobs, said that an old Korean saying, "Man can manage to live under any circumstance," does not hold true any longer in today's South Korea.

The correspondent writes:

"At the very least, more than 200,000 inhabitants are reported now to be on the brink of starvation in remote villages and isles. The Central Population Research Institute, one of the private social bodies in South Korea, said in its report that in every respect South Korea is the worst place in the world for men to live in!"

Further, the reporter, referring to the actual conditions of education, said:

"Only one schoolroom is assigned for no less than 700 pupils and, what is worse, such a classroom is used alternately by six classes, each with 200 pupils or thereabout. As the result, while one class is crammed in the classroom, the other classes are forced to take open-air lessons.

"Of all the graduates of the teachers' colleges in South Korea, 54 per cent were unable to find teaching jobs this year. The education department authorities are trying to recruit them into the army, refusing to provide them with teaching jobs because of insufficient allocations out of the budget."

Students in Japan United for Unification

Some 500 Korean students in Japan participated in a joint meeting held at the Youth Hall in Tokyo on May 17 in support of independent peaceful unification of the fatherland and South-North interchange.

At the "Gathering for Sending off Graduates and Welcoming Freshmen," all the participants expressed their firm determination in a friendly atmoshere to make joint efforts for realizing the proposed South-North students' conference as a step to independent peaceful unification of the fatherland.

The gathering was held, sponsored by the League of Korean Students in Japan and the League of "ROK" Students in Japan

Following the opening address by the chairman of the League of Korean Students in Japan, Chairman Jo Hak Le of the League of "ROK" Students said in his address of welcome:

"I am very glad that Students of the the two leagues have met again 16 years after the Liberation with the common will to save our fatherland. Remembering today's deep impression, we must contribute to the peaceful unification of the atherland."

Korean students of both sides meet for accomplishing peaceful unification of the fatherland, although they are different in political opinion, affiliated organization and so forth.

Later, the gathering adopted a joint declaration which follows in part:

"1. We will make efforts to become front-rankers in the fight to realize independent peaceful unification without depending on foreign powers.

"2. We will make efforts to realize the South-North students' conference.

"3. We will support the South and North Korean students' movement for exchange of student-journalists, arts and academic works as well as for holding of academic discussions and athletic meetings, and will make efforts to realize them.

"4. We will maintain mutual contact, make efforts to hold joint discussion meetings and athletic meetings and to exchange arts, academic and creative works in Japan. Especially, we will jointly celebrate such national anniversaries as the March 1 People's Uprising, April 19 People's Uprising and the Aug. 15 Liberation.

Returnees Take Part in Flying Horse Work Team Movement

The 43 students of the class of the Central Educational Cadres School who are all returnees from Japan have recently joined in the movement for winning the title of the Flying Horse Work Team.

Under the slogan "one for all and all for one," they actively strived to train themselves into red fighters of the Korean Workers' Party by working, studying and living in a communist way.

Last winter they visited Bochunbo, a revolutionary battlesite, covering 120 km of snow-covered hills and fields. Through this tour they tempered themselves in the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese partisans led by Marshal Kim Il Sung who fought for the restoration of the fatherland, devoting their all and overcoming indescribable difficulties.

In this way, these returnees class has gradually become a red collective. They have made great progress in their studies, too. Over 70 per cent of them got "excellent" and "good" marks.

Recently they held a meeting for joining in the movement for winning the title of the Flying Horse Work Team.

Addressing the meeting, Yoon Kwon, teacher of the school, spoke highly of the achievements made by them in the past for preparing themselves to take part in the Flying Horse Work Team movement.

In his speech at the meeting, student Kim Joo Tai who returned home in the 9th batch of repatriates retrospected the bitter past days in Japan when he was wandering about the streets after the Korean school where he had been teaching was forcibly closed down. He expressed his immense joy and pride of being trained into a people's teacher under the deep care of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic.

He evinced the firm determination to become a true teacher of the people by becoming a model in study, labour and life and acquire communist virtues, upholding the instructions of Premier Kim Il Sung.

Many other speakers at the meeting unanimously manifested the resolve to meet the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party with the honour of being Flying Horse Work Team members.

PATRIOTIC WORK OF KOREAN CITIZENS IN JAPAN

We endeavor to realize economic and cultural interchange and freedoms of communication and voyage between our fatherland and Japan as well as to normalize diplomatic relations between the two countries, and to deepen friendship and goodwill between the two peoples. (The sixth item of the program of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan)

What is the Living Condition of Korean Citizens in Japan?

The Japanese police severely suppressing Korean citizens who are demanding for earliest evacuation of U.S. forces from South Korea. (The photo was taken on June 25, 1957.)

Human Rights Violated By Alien Registration Law

As we mentioned before, the U.S. imperialists have been suppressing the patriotic endeavors of Korean citizens in Japan for their national rights.

The U. S. Imperialists have often ordered the Far East Headquarters of the U.S. Forces and the Japanese government to administer laws and regulations to more brutally suppress Korean citizens in Japan.

The Registration Law enforced in May of 1947 stipulates that registration should be renewed every three years. The law is binding on all the foreigners in Japan, but it was originally intended to regulate Korean citizens, who occupy nearly 90 per cent of all foreigners here in Japan. (See Table 1)

The law has undergone repeated revisions mainly because of changes in the policy of the Japanese government toward Korean citizens. Apparently the registration law was aimed at forcing the Korean citizens to register as "citizens of the "ROK" and handing them over to the Syngman Rhee clique. The Japanese government went so far as to force on them the so-called "finger-print registration," which is applied to criminals.

When Syngman Rhee came over to Japan in February of 1950 to talk in private with Gen. MacArthur and Shigeru Yoshida, then prime minister of Japan, they hatched a plot to repatriate forcibly 300,000 Korean citizens in Japan to South Korea. Soon after, on Fed. 20 the Headquarters of Gen. MacArthur instigated the Japanese government to force the Korean citizens to register themselves as nationals of the "Republic of Korea."

With the effectuation of the San Francisco Peace Treaty, the Ordinance No. 125 was issued, stipulating that a revised "Alien Registration Law" was to be enforced as from April 28, 1952.

Prior to the enforcement of the law, the "ROK–Japan Talks" had been held in Tokyo in February of that year, through arrangements by the U. S. imperialists. At the talks, "compulsory deportation" of Korean citizens in Japan to South Korea was seriously discussed.

When the registration was renewed in September of 1954, the Japanese authorities unlawfully circumscribed the "residence status" of Korean citizens. It also detained at the Omura Detention Camp many compatriots whom Japanese authorities charged with "smuggling into Japan" or "violating the ordinance." Some of them were handed over to Syngman Rhee, not a few of whom were punished with death. There is no doubt that the "Alien Registration Law" was aimed at depriving human rights of Koreans in Japan in order to carry out a political purpose.

(Table 1)

Percentage of Foreigners in Japan by Country

(As of the end of Sept., 1960)

Nationality	Korean	Chinese	American	German	Canadian	Others	Total
Number	589,698	45,541	11,050	1,255	1,132	9,522	658,248
Percentage	89.5	6.9	1.7	0.2	0.2	1.5	100

Violation of Living Rights

The Japanese government has been taking measures to shut out Korean residents from jobs as well as to deny them the living rights.

In 1952, Koreans working at Japanese enterprises decreased to some 20–30 per cent of the total Korean population in Japan. This is a sharp contrast to some 45 per cent in the preliberation age. Consequently, persons not regularly employed, the unemployed and casual laborers, including their family members, totaled 423,565 in 19 52. If some 300,000 dependents of Korean families are excluded from the number, 123,565 were the unemployed and casual laborers.

Their miserable situation is not improved even now.

In January of 1949, the Japanese government promulgated and enforced the "Alien Property Acquisition Ordinance," which was aimed at limiting the amount of property to be taken back by a Korean citizen to his homeland, prohibiting our compatriots from possessing immovables such as mines, ships, land, houses, and at depriving them even of their already gained rights.

In 1959, the Japanese government started to trample severely on the living rights of our compatriots in Japan. During only four months between Dec. 30, 1953 and March of 1954, 9,202 armed policemen were mobilized in 17 prefectures in Japan, to arrest 242 compatriots and to confiscate their property amounting to 11,100,000 yen.

Suppression of Political Activities

The Japanese government, instigated by the U.S. imperialists, has been continuously taking a hostile attitude toward DPRK, depriving Korean citizens in Japan of their democratic rights such as the freedoms of speech, publication, association and assembly.

In 1949, the League of Korean citizens in Japan and the Korean Democratic Youth League were forcibly dissolved by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese government, who purged from their posts 19 leaders of the former and nine leaders of the latter, on the pretext that they were leaders of "subversive organizations." They also plundered the property of the organizations and banned publication of the "Heban Shinmoon" which was then the sole national newspaper for the Korean citizens in Japan.

There is no doubt that these repressive actions were taken by the U.S. imperialists as a step toward launching the Korean War.

The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese government robbed Koreans in Japan of their freedom of hoisting flags of the DPRK.

The overwhelming majority of Korean citizens in Japan have been strongly opposed to registering themselves as "ROK" nationals, firmly maintaining that they are citizens of Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This is true in spite of the fact that the U. S. imperialists, the Japanese government and the South Korean puppet clique have taken every possible means, such as threat, suppression and bribery, in order to make them declare that they are "ROK" citizens.

Event today, the Japanese Public Security Investigation Agency and the Investigation Office of the Cabinet in close cooperation with the Japanese National Police authorities designate the General Association of Korean Citizens in Japan and its affiliated bodies as organizations to which the Subversive Activities Prevention Law is applied.

Thus, the Japanese Government authorities have been and are consistently trying to dissolve these Korean organizations through various destructive maneuverings or vile slanders, keeping a strict watch on these organizations, sending spies into them, and making detectives trail after the activists of these organizations.

Japanese Gov't dissolved, in 1949, the League of Korean Citizens in Japan as part of preparations for the Korean War provoked by U.S. imperialists in 1950.

An illustration of the Japanese authorities' hostile attitude toward the Korean organizations in Japan is that the Japanese Police were reluctant to arrest and investigate the South Korean hirelings in Japan who, instigated by the U.S. imperialists, had set fire, in May of 1960, to the Korean Hall in Tokyo, housing the General Association and other organizations affiliated with it.

Suppression of Education Activities

Further, the Japanese ruling groups allied with the U.S. imperialists have consistently pursuing a suppressive policy toward the Koreans' activities in Japan for democratic and national school education of their children as well as for their own cultural advancement, with the object of making them remain in colonial subjection just as under past Japanese imperialist rule.

A series of repressive steps by the Japanese authorities, such as the suppression of Korean school education in the Osaka-Kobe district (Apr. 1948), a notice of the simultaneous closure and reorganization of Korean schools In Japan (Oct. 19, 1949) which was followed three years later by the suppression of Tokyo Korean School (1952 to 1953) and so forth and on–these undoubtly issued from the abovementioned design of the Japanese authorities to liquidate the democratic and national education activities of the Korean citizens here.

Although on all Koreans in Japan the Japanese government imposes various kinds of taxes and obligations just as on the Japanese people, the Koreans and Korean schools in Japan do not enjoy the right—which they naturally deserve—to receive educational subsides from the Japanese government.

Moreover, the Japanese Government has long been trying in vain not to permit Korean citizens to receive financial aid and scholarships from the Democratic Poeple's Republic of Korea for their educational activities in Japan.

The total sum of the educational expenses given by the DPRK Government to the Koreans here, on nine occasions up to now, amount to more than 1,543 million yen, which the Japanese government labelled as "political funds" aiming to promote Communist education to Korean citizens in Japan.

The Japanese authorities, in the meantime, have not yet changed their original attitude towards Koreans' independent school education in Japan and this is apparent in their constant efforts to lead the Korean younger generation in Japan to consider themselves to be expatriates. Towards this end, the Japanese government resorts to all possible means to deprive them of the opportunities of receiving lessons in "national subjects" such as their mother tongue, national history and geography and so forth.

The Japanese Government's refusal to authorize Korean schools in Japan, despite the imposition of educational taxes on them, is sufficient to demonstrate what an unfriendly attitude the Japanese authorities have taken towards the Korean citizens in this country and what the Japanese authorities are really designing by taking these measures.

These unfriendly measures by the Japanese authorities also explain why students in Korean schools are disqualified to take an entrance examination for a Japanese school of a higher grade after their graduation from their schools.

(Continued to next issue)

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